

demostra dove è capito"? MR. PROWSE and MR. WEARE should not have omitted to explain the nautical phenomenon which their argument involves.

At all events, my objections have been tacitly endorsed by the Royal Society of Canada, which, in the brass tablet it caused to be placed in the Legislative Hall at Halifax, does not say that the discovery was accomplished "June 24, on St. John the Baptist's Day," and that "Cape Breton Island," or even "Bonavista Bay," was the land-fall. The inscription only, and wisely, states that the flags of England and Venice were first planted in the New World by John Cabot, "in the June of 1497, on the north-eastern seaboard of North America." So much for MR. PROWSE and MR. WEARE's asseverations in that respect.

If we now examine the extrinsic character of the Fust chronicle, we notice certain particulars also worthy of attention. Neither the original MS. nor a complete copy of it can be found anywhere. Critics consequently are deprived of the most precious means of information; for, if spurious, the MS. could not resist the close scrutiny of palæographers, while its substance would certainly afford materials to exercise the acumen of historians. As the matter stands, they have only to work upon a few extracts made by a bookseller's assistant after 1845.

Nor can the existence of the original MS. be traced further back than Sir Francis Fust, who died in 1769. In the list of members of his family he is the only one who is mentioned as having been a book collector, and the MS. contained his own personal book-plate. Under the circumstances, it rests with MR. WEARE to show that the MS. existed